



TOURISM IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Activity	Environmental Consequences	Ecosystem Impacts	Human Health and Welfare Impacts	Mitigation
Solid waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> trash and litter pollution leaching from landfills smoke & fumes from burning degraded water quality degraded air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> toxicity to species degraded habitat entanglement of marine life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public health risk economic losses (tourism) aesthetic losses cleanup costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plentiful supply of litter receptacles routine cleanups adequate treatment/disposal technology waste management program
Sewage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> suspended solids pathogenic organisms chlorine freshwater demand eutrophication degraded water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> eutrophication species toxicity habitat loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public health risks from pathogens & food web toxicity subsistence losses recreational losses economic losses to fisheries & tourism aesthetic degradation cleanup costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> waste management program sewage treatment plants and infrastructure
Land use changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> secondary development enhanced access land cover changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> over fishing & resource depletion ecosystem changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> air pollution urbanization water pollution reduced quality of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> land use planning and controls fish catch limits public education
Tourist activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhanced access increased contact with local culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> resource depletion ecosystem changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> overburdening of infrastructure aesthetic changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> siting away from sensitive areas
Employment of local residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> labor shift to service from production round-the-clock work shifts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> loss in non-tourism production capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> disruption of traditional family values cultural conflicts social differentiation reliance on cash new mobility lifestyle changes dependence on imports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> employee training upward mobility
Immigrant employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased demand on fisher resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> housing shortages overburdening of infrastructure social gaps (outsiders fill high-level jobs) subsistence losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> housing impact fees employee training employee interpretation educate outsiders on locals' resource needs

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of the Department of Agriculture, and Department of the Interior and Local Government. 2001. *Philippines Coastal Management Guidebook Series No. 7: Managing Impacts of Development in the Coastal Zone*. Coastal Resource Management Project of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Cebu City, Philippines, 108 p.